

SALE.

URSDAY next will be  
afon's wharf  
The brig  
CTIVE,  
e from sea, burthen 131  
made known at the place

G. Marsteller.

MS has commen-  
y, and means to attend  
and Washington coun-  
cumbia—the 4th inclu-  
sive, and Prince George's  
County, in Maryland.

SALT.

ne Salt, on board  
Nancy's wharf, for sale,  
Hewes & Miller.

RAVEN  
RECEIVED,  
Jamaica Rum, of  
New-England Rum.

, for cash or approved  
negotiable notes.

Citizens of Fairfax County  
met at Wilcoxon's house, on Monday, the  
5th, pursuant to an ad-  
meeting, to take into  
consideration the establish-  
ment of the Bank of Virginia, in  
the vicinity of the town of

MASON, Chairman,

TYLER, jun. Secy,  
fully impressed with  
the vicinity of Alex-  
andria, it is expedient to ap-  
petition to the en-  
tate, praying for an ex-  
emption of the Bank of Virginia,  
Branch of said Bank  
county, immediately ad-  
xandria.

ERSON MASON, JOHN  
D. M. SCOTT JAMES  
GEORGE GRAHAM,  
or a majority of them  
use, and also a com-  
and arrangement; whose  
petitions and corre-  
in the different counties,  
in this desirable ob-

proceedings of this Meet-  
ing, Alexandria newspaper.

MASON, Chairman.  
LER, jun. Secy.

ve. Notice,  
of Alexandria county,  
Columbia, hath obtained  
of said county, letters  
personal estate of Wil-  
liam of the county aforesaid,  
ing claims against the  
warned to exhibit the  
root, to the subscriber,  
y of December next,  
be excluded from all  
and, this 26th day of

amay, Adm'r,  
ited to the above estate  
mediate payment to the  
22nd day of

Reward,  
uring in any case in  
at I get him again,  
NER:

, and active fellow;  
business well and is  
about 32 years old,  
es high; he has some  
ch he received seven-  
away; he has been  
and I do not recollect  
ected since, although  
a mother in Fauncie  
property of Mr. John  
een informed, he was  
for said place, with  
was a free man, and  
f them, all of which  
ve a further reward  
use that will inform  
s guilty of the for-  
invited of the same  
28th July, 1805.

THOMAS WEST,  
from Alexandria.

ILY, B.  
EN.

# Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. V.]

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1805.

[No. 1382.

## Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next,  
110 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,  
RUM

In hds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,  
Gin in pipes and bls.

Whiskey and Apple Bandy in bls.

Sugar in hds. tierces and bls.

Chocolate

White and brown Soap and } in boxes,

Mould and dipt Candles }

Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,

Bigs in kegs and frails,

Queen's Ware in crates,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,  
&c. Also,

A Variety of DRY GOODS,

among which are

Cloths, Coatings, Kersemers,

Dulls, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Cottons,

Serge, Elastics, blue Friezes,

Calmances, Russells, Yarn Stockings,

Chintzes and Calicos,

French Linens, Silesia do.

Onaburgs and Ticklenburgs,

Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,

India Muslin and Table Clothes,

Bandana Handkerchiefs,

Colord' Threads, Hats and sundry other

articles.

Philip G. Marsteller.

Dec. 20.

10 pipes well flavor'd Holland

Gin,

60 casks Dutch Linseed Oil,

2 bales German Ticklenburgh

1 cask Britanniæ,

1 do. Platillas Royal,

Just Imported from Rotterdam,

In the brig Nancy, Spalding,

AND FOR SALE BY

J. & T. Vowell,

WHO HAVE IN STORE,

A few pipes old Madeira Wine, fit

for immediate use,

Three hds. old Grenada Rum,

Three tasks Clover Seed,

Ten pipes 4th proof Spanish Brandy.

Cash given for Otter and

Mink Skins.

April 25.

d

JAMES SANDERSON

Has received, in addition to his late general sup-  
plies, which he will sell, by the quantity, ve-  
ry low, and on liberal credit;

10 pipes 4th proof Cognac Bran-

dy,

4 puncheons second proof Antigua Rum,

20 barrels New England ditto.

5 pipes particular Teneriffe Wine.

12 half pipes do. do. do.

25 cases claret, 2 and half dozen in each.

9 boxes best London Mustard, 15 dozen

each.

6 do. do. Double Gloucester Cheese.

20 hogheads Black Quart Bottles.

ALSO,

28 hogheads Virginia TOBAC-

CO now in store.

May 31.

d

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

69 barrels prime pork,

112 barrels pease, suitable for the West-India

Market.

Wm. HODGSON.

July 3.

d

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

69 barrels prime pork,

112 barrels pease, suitable for the West-India

Market.

Wm. HODGSON.

July 3.

d

This day is Published,

an for Sale at ROBERT GRAY's Book

store, and THIS OFFICE,

(PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.)

AN ABSTRACT

OF AN

APOLOGY,

for Renouncing the Jurisdiction

OF THE

SYNOD OF KENTUCKY.

BRING

AND A FEW REMARKS ON THE

CONFESION OF FAITH.

By Robert Marshall, John Dunlop, Richard

McNew, Barton W. Stone, John Thompson.

May 2.

d

May 3.

d

ORIGINAL REMARKS  
ON THE  
PRESENT POLITICS OF EUROPE.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger.

ANNEXATION OF GENOA TO FRANCE;  
WITH  
A REVIEW OF THE CONTINENTAL  
POWERS.

Our readers will find, under our Foreign head, some particulars of the progress which Bonaparte is making in Italy, not by arms, but by the cheaper methods of artifice and intrigue. It was plain from the first, that the sweeping title of king of Italy was not assumed for nothing; and the name continues every day to be less empty; Sardinia is extinct; Genoa is incorporated; and Tuscany and Naples, pushed upon their frontiers, can only hope to exist during the pleasure of the emperor. The pope, in his ecclesiastical domains, is a prisoner out upon bail, and must surrender himself and his territories upon the mandate of his master; whilst by the possession of Switzerland, and the great avenues of Italy, Austria is effectually cut off from all access to Venice.

The plea of the Genoese for incorporating themselves with France, is somewhat plausible, "Blockaded in our ports by the tyranny of the English, though neutrals, we are punished as enemies, and can no longer subsist on that commerce, which is the only means of our support. When the strong oppress the weak, their only refuge is in the protection of the stronger. Excluded from the seas, we are desirous of a continental connection, and in uniting ourselves with France, we shall be secure as members of her empire, and partake of its glories and its destinies."

A national poll is then set on foot; and by a vote of the population, Genoa surrenders herself to France. Without any nice examination of these arguments, Bonaparte accepts the surrender; a senate is convened, speeches and compliments are bandied on both sides, a constitution is sorted out from his travelling portfolio, the guns fire, the emperor is proclaimed, and the most commercial province of Italy, with the most impregnable city, and the population of a million, is assigned and delivered up to France in half an hour.

What impression is this likely to make upon the continent? Russia has never dissembled; she has sufficiently expressed her resentment upon the old score, and now that Bonaparte has chalked on, it is not likely to subside. The case of Austria, as we have observed, is not improved by this event. In adding to his measure of insult and encroachment, Bonaparte is certainly adding to his security; in case of a rupture he is saved the trouble of conquering Genoa; it is only to be feared that he may proceed so far in this progress of peaceable acquisition, that there will not be room to make a stand in Italy or any where else.

In the event of a continental war, which is as certain as any thing of speculation can be, it naturally suggests to us here to take some review of the several powers.

The situation of the court of Vienna is strangely equivocal; its politics for this some time past have been mysterious; with the appearance of aversion to the British cause, it is said, by nice observers, to be on the eve of coalition, and with the shew of friendship for France, it is believed that the sword is about to be drawn. The suspicious conduct of Austria has an excuse from her situation; the slightest movement of hostility brings an army upon her, the first onset of which she is unequal to resist. Unable, but by open and tedious solicitation, to rouse the German states, she despairs of their assistance till too late, and surrounded by powers, who, though involved in a common interest to resist the encroachments of France, are yet willing to truckle to despotism to lengthen the span of their existence, or jealous of any confederacy by which Austria may profit, she hesitates even to negotiate for fear of detection, and is unripe for any independent or open action. That incomparable body of troops, which at the beginning of the late war had given her so decided a superiority, no longer exists in the same persons. If her troops have derived advantages from a long series of active service, those advantages were equally on the side of the enemy. Her armies have so often been beaten, that it is no wonder if a sort of weariness and despair have crept among them, after such an infinite train of unrewarded fatigues, when they have seen that so many valiant exploiters have only been productive of disaster. Many of her best generals have re-

tired, or have been disgraced; her dominions, though large, are not equal to any extensive subsidies; her population, tho' numerous, is exhausted and dispersed. These circumstances have, probably, made her more dilatory and cautious than usual. But notwithstanding, Austria has a strength somewhat unaccountable and peculiar to herself. More deficient in pecuniary resources than any other great power in Europe, she is better able to subsist and do considerable things without them. By long habit, the whole state is formed to its necessities, and the subject is more ready to supply free quarters, and submit to military license than any other. The country is abundantly fruitful in all its parts, and whilst the war is carried on near home, an arbitrary government, operating on so extensive an object, can hardly fail of such resources as must serve an Austrian army; which is still paid, as Tacitus describes the troops of the ancient Germans to have been; "they have a plentiful table in lieu of pay."

Though slow in her operations, Austria makes amends by her perseverance; if she does not play the game with sufficient spirit, she never throws up her cards; and tho' by an error common to many courts, but particularly fatal to this, she is accustomed to interfere too much and too minutely in the operations of the campaign, there is reason to believe that the prudence of the archduke, under whose guidance her armies at present are, has effectually cured her of this folly.

By the celerity of the movements of France, advantages are gained over Austria before she can regulate her resources or muster her troops; but it has always been the design of Austria that the issue of the war should rather arise from the general result and concurrence of all the operations, gradually producing a solid though a slow advantage, than from the effect of a bold, quick and masterly stroke.

Russia entirely governed by a pacific sovereign, and by aged, and therefore cautious ministers, is wholly occupied in husbanding her resources, and bringing into account her vast extent of territory. The sphere of her ambition is not the south of Europe; her object of aggrandizement, if any, is on the side of the east. With regard to European politics she proposes but one end—security; and therefore has not yet taken, nor will take any further part than what is necessary to this aim. It is thus that she has hitherto preferred conciliation to open force; but should Austria for self-defence be compelled to renew the war, Russia, from the same motive, tho' not in the same degree, will come forward to assist her. This assistance, however, will be limited by her original policy, and to her own immediate interest; she will not suffer Austria to be further weakened; but neither on the other hand will she attempt an extensive recovery of the former conquests of Bonaparte.

With regard to England, such an ally as this will be almost ineffectual.

Prussia now on the edge of the French territory, with a ministry who already consider Bonaparte as more their master than their own sovereign, with the name of a French ally, is almost as effectually a vice-royalty of France, as Holland itself.

In respect to the Northern powers, Sweden, appears rising to that degree of consequence and strength, as to be advancing into the station from which Prussia is rapidly receding. In any event of a shock to the French power, whether by defeat or insurrection in some of the numerous provinces, the German power would find a rallying post in Sweden, and she might again become as in the days of Gustavus Denmark is not so lost to the sense of its own interest as may at first sight appear. This state evidently resists in her present torpor till the commencement of action by some great power. We shall resume the subject at a future time.

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

The sameness of Jacobin Principles and Practices in France, and in the United States.

PART IV.—AND LAST.

The Jacobin spirit from its origin to the present time, has been like "the pestilence that walketh in darkness." Its operations, though irresistibly powerful, have been secret. The Jacobin Junto in Paris held their deliberations and caucuses in a den, with closed doors. Shut up together where no one could see them, where no ear could witness their doings, they privately proposed and matured their plans. They determined who should be exalted, and who should fall. If any Frenchman, how-

ever high in office or however respectable for his character and services thwarted their plans or incurred their suspicions, they instantly decreed his ruin: they denounced him to the nation, as an apostate from republican principles, and they never ceased to persecute him till his destruction was completed. They managed the members of the convention as their tools; and they held the whole nation as with a bit and bridle. They held opinion itself in fetters; insomuch that there was no other way of escaping persecution, disgrace and ruin, but by applauding the patriotism and obeying the mandates of the Jacobin club.

Now let the reader look at home, and he may see a system in operation, which is the express image of the system that was pursued by the Jacobin Junto in Paris. There is in this country a combination of men who arrogate the right of designating the persons to fill the principal offices in the government; and who assume the power of controlling the legislature and governing the nation. The members of this combination, mostly taken from certain large states, "hold evening meetings, to decide what shall take place or prevail" in the national legislature, and they suffer nothing "to some fairly" before our national legislators, "that is not either brought forward by one of the party, or has not their previous sanction." Meeting together in the night and shutting themselves up in a conclave where no mortal can see or hear them, they propose, arrange, and determine the measures of the government. After the members of this combination or Junto have prepared their measures, they offer them to the national legislature, which is "degraded to a Register's office, used merely to record the measures, which may have been produced" at these nightly meetings of the Jacobin fraternity. If the members of the legislature quietly submit to this mockery of legislation, well; but if any, belonging to the democratic party, presume to dissent or object, the Virginian Hotspur, Mr. Randolph, rises in a foam of rage and lashes them till he almost bares their bones; and however conscious they may be to themselves of honest views and intentions, they are made to tremble under his lash like culprits.

The combinations of which we are speaking, have recourse to the same plan of public proscription and denunciation, which was pursued by the Jacobins in France. He that doubteth, is politically damned. If any draw back, if any flinch, if any refuse to work like horses in a harness, if any venture to whisper an objection to the despotism in which they are held, they are instantly denounced as apostates from republican principles. A hue and cry over the whole land is raised against them.—The mighty Duane, the organ of the combination and consequently the organ of the public will, lashes them with his cow-skin. The minor-prints hurl reproaches upon them; they are hunted down; and they must either make their peace by the most abject submissions, or sink under loads of opprobrium. Opinion itself is held in vile bondage, by the terrors of a punishment which is but little less frightful than that of the Bow-string in Turkey, or the Guillotine in France.

Let the reader extend his view, and he may see combinations in particular states, branching out from the Mother-Club at Washington and affiliating with it.

A Junto in Pennsylvania raised Mr. McKean to the chair of the government: and so long as he strictly conformed to the views and passively submitted to the mandates of that Junto, it approved and applauded his administration; but as soon as he was seen independently to exercise his own opinion, he was marked for destruction.

The same scenes are repeating in the state of New-York, the city whereof is seemingly becoming, in respect to the other parts of that large State, what the city of Paris was, in respect to the other departments of France. The city of New-York is the focus of a combination, that arrogates the right of governing the legislature of the state, and of controlling all public men and public measures. As the organ of this combination, Cheetham denounces the victim of its resentment, and holds the cow-skin over that state, as Duane does over the union.

And now we call upon our readers, we seriously call upon the whole public, to turn their attention to this interesting and all-important subject. If we have mistated or perverted facts, we invite the red of criticism: we wish to stand corrected.—Our object is truth; and it is to aim to communicate correct and useful information to the public. We have stated nothing but what we soberly believe is strictly true; nothing but what, as public jour-

nalists, we believe it to be our duty to say. We invite discussion; we court investigation. If our allegations are substantiated, (and facts they will be found to be, upon the strictest scrutiny,) let the ear of the public be attentive.

We seriously ask, what must be the result of such a formidable deep-rooted combination; in what prostration of national dignity and freedom; in what convulsion, anarchy and ruin, will its operations issue?—Are there not men in our country as ambitious, as any in France? Is not the ambition of such men probably whetted by contemplating the success, that finally crowned the efforts of the French demagogues? Do they not wish to establish themselves and their families in hereditary rights? And what so secure and certain a road to this, as by forming themselves into such all powerful combinations as have been mentioned; controlling the constituted authorities; undermining and frittering away the constitution itself; deceiving, debasing, and distracting the people—till a second Bonaparte watching the favorable moment, usurps the government.

Who dare approach this proud Legion, that is sporting in our republican deep? "Who can discover the face of his garment? or who can come to him with his double bridle?" "Who can open the doors of his face?" who can stand against his teeth which are, "terrible round about?" "When he raiseth up himself, the mighty are afraid." "His breath kindleth coals." Out of his mouth go burning lamps, and sparks of fire fly out. Out of his nostrils goeth smoke, as out of a seething pot or caldron. "He maketh the deep to boil like a pot: he maketh the sea (of liberty) like a pot of ointment."

Blessed, thrice blessed will the men be, who shall "bore his jaw through with a thorn;" who shall "put a hook in his nose"—and draw him out.

HARTFORD, August 21.  
Depredations upon American Commerce.

Almost every day brings tidings of some new depredations upon the commerce of the United States, and of fresh insults suffered by our seamen. Were we to publish these accounts published in detail, we should have room but for little else. The American flag is insulted by the English, by the French, and even by the Spaniards, and it is insulted with impunity. Our seamen are impressed, they are captured; they are imprisoned, they are treated with almost every kind of indignity, while pursuing their lawful business in a regular manner.

How long must all this be borne? Has our government yet to learn, that no nation ever was or ever will be respected abroad, but in proportion as it exacts respect by punishing wanton insults upon its dignity and wanton depredations upon the property of its citizens; that its doing justice to other nations cannot secure its respect, unless it has both ability and disposition to enforce measures of justice from them; and that a constant firmness of national attitude and conduct prevents insults, while pusillanimity invites them.

Our nation is second only to one, in foreign commerce; and from its commerce the whole national revenue is drawn. Upon this it depends for its ability to discharge the principal and the interest of its debt, and for the support of its government; yet its commerce is almost entirely unprotected, and is a prey to the avarice of every free-booter. What government under the sun had ever before the folly to pursue such a system of policy.

Must the citizens of this nation who become seamen, be thrown out of its protection? Must they who, in the first instance, support the whole weight of the revenue, be abandoned by the government that is reaping the harvest of their toils? National honor out of the question, and also setting aside all consideration of the sufferings of a numerous class of individuals who have lost their all by robberies committed on them upon the seas; without bringing these things into the account, it would be easy to shew that the ordinary expences of protecting the American commerce would be less than the amount of the losses which the nation suffers from leaving its commerce unprotected. Every capture is a loss to the revenue; and besides, as there is a necessity of insuring not only against the dangers of the sea, but more against the greater dangers from robbers and pirates, the premiums of insurance are accordingly raised; of consequence all our imported articles bear proportionally higher prices, and come dearer to the consumers.

The clear result of the whole is, that from the unprotected condition of our commerce, the people have to pay upon all foreign articles they use, an extra percentage, which in the course to a considerable sum should suffer the loss of or of a householder who look on and see an honest part of his family robbing him, let another take him by the hand, and pick his pocket when by sternly looking shaking his cane at him off?

PHILADELPHIA  
The ship New York  
60 days from Cadiz, had  
gazetto. On board of the  
illustrious Gen. Moreau  
good health.

Arrived at New Castle  
Dandolo, from Laguna  
the Mono Passage, by  
Jason, Wm. Champaign,  
treated very politely. I  
got aground in the night  
off, with Mr. Nairac, th  
Mr. Francis Breuil, jun.  
offer their assistance. I  
applied with a cable and a  
capt. Champain, gave a  
upon the admiralty in London  
gentlemen remained on board  
gate two days, and left  
was out of danger.

BATIMORE, A  
Arrived schooner Harr  
days from Laguira. Left  
Mary, of this port. Off Ha  
ship at anchor, with her  
down—she got underway  
northward before we were  
Left there ship; Charlest  
brig Union and Canton,  
ship Active & brig Molly,  
schr. Elizabeth and Am  
brig Peace, of Newburyport  
days; brig Friendship of Som  
thers' Return, of Alexandria  
London; ship Alert, lying  
port shut.

Arrived schooner Step  
days from Port-de-Paix.  
schooner Congress, Odilia  
uncertain when to sail.  
ward bound was captured  
Christie, and the captain  
hear her name. Off the C  
Travers, from Balti  
does, 2 days out. Passed  
in the river, bound up.

Alexandria Daily  
WEDNESDAY,  
The editor acknowledges  
a long reply to an article written  
this paper on Monday the  
the head "Communication"  
a subject too uninteresting  
ers to publish; at the same  
it his duty to inform the  
"Communication" did not  
quarter he alludes to, neither  
interested in any shape or  
in the subject of controver  
place.

DIED last evening, after  
few days, of a typhus fever  
SUTTON, son of John S  
place.

Captain Moore, arrived on  
from New York, spoke off H  
island, brig Freelove, Garman  
and Mary, Margaret, Seymour  
for this port. On Thursday  
Capt. Romain, was brought  
private Regulator. The  
Captain Moore to hoist out his  
board, which order he im  
with; when fix the private  
the Mary's boat and going on  
er, broke open her hatches and  
barrels of beef, pork, &c. The  
tides thus taken, (including the  
they gave Captain Moore 200  
210 dollars. At this time a  
company with the privateer,  
ed was their prize, but gave  
counts, at one time stating the  
ship Mary, of New York.

Every summer the public  
and the large towns in the U  
respecting their state of health  
kindly for remedy, and prevent

it to be our duty to investigate; we court investigation; the whole is, that, the condition of our commerce, we have to pay upon all se-  
a considerable sum to each family. What could be thought of a farmer who should suffer the loss of half his crops rather than be at the expense of fencing his field; or of a householder who should passively look on and see an honest and industrious part of his family robbed, when he could easily protect them; or indeed what could be thought of any man who should calmly let another take him by the nose with one hand, and pick his pockets with the other, when by sternly looking him in the face and shaking his cane at him, he might drive him off?

PHILADELPHIA, August 24.

The ship New York, captain George, 60 days from Cadiz, had arrived at the Lazzaretto. On board of this vessel are the illustrious Gen. Moreau and family, all in good health.

Arrived at New Castle, ship Clothier, Dandellot, from Laguira; was boarded in the Mono Passage, by the British frigate Jason, Wm. Champaign, commander, and treated very politely. The frigate having got aground in the night, captain Dandellot, with Mr. Nairac, the supercargo, and Mr. Francis Breuil, jun. went on board to offer their assistance. The frigate was supplied with a cable and anchor, for which capt. Champaign, gave a bill of exchange upon the admiralty in London. The above gentlemen remained on board of the frigate two days, and left her only after she was out of danger.

BATIMORE, August 27.

Arrived schooner Harmony, Gould, 17 days from Laguira. Left brig Ann and Mary, of this port. Off Hatteras, saw a large ship at anchor, with her top gallant-mast down—she got underway and stood for the northward before we were out of sight.

Left there ship Charleston, Stranger, and brigs Union and Canton, of New York; ship Active & brig Molly, of Philadelphia; scho. Elizabeth and Amelia, of Norfolk; brig Peace, of Newburyport, to sail in ten days; brig Friendship of Salem; scho. Brothers' Return, of Alexandria; Hope of N. London; ship Alert, lying off and on, the port shut.

Arrived schooner Stephen, Lebanon, 20 days from Port-de-Paix. Left there 6th, schooner Congress, Odlin, of Philadelphia, uncertain when to sail. A schooner outward bound was captured near Monte Christie, and the captain landed, could not bear her name. Off the Capes, spoke scho. —, Travers, from Baltimore for Barbadoes, 2 days out. Passed the ship Canton, in the river, bound up.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28.

The editor acknowledges receiving a long reply to an article which appeared in this paper on Monday the 19th inst. under the head "Communication," which is on a subject too uninteresting to his subscribers to publish; at the same time he deems it his duty to inform the writer, that the "Communication" did not come from the quarter he alludes to, neither is the writer interested in any shape or manner whatever in the subject of controversy.

DIED last evening, after an illness of a few days, of a typhus fever, Mr. JAMES A. SUTTON, son of John Sutton, esq. of this place.

Captain Moore, arrived on Thursday evening from New York, spoke off Hatteras, on the 6th inst. brig Free-love, Garman, from Philadelphia, and sloop Margaret, Seymour, from Norfolk, this port. On Thursday morning left, off Cape Romain, was brought to by the French privateer Regulator. The Frenchmen ordered Captain Moore to hoist out his boat and come on board, which order he immediately complied with; when six of the privateer's men got into the Mary's boat and going on board the schooner, broke open her hatches and took out several barrels of beef, pork, &c. The value of the articles thus taken, (including the boat which they kept) amounted to 400 dollars, and in payment they gave Captain Moore 20 doulloons, about 210 dollars. At this time a large ship was in company with the privateer, which they informed was their prize, but gave contradictory accounts, at one time stating that she was an English Guineaman, and at another that she was the ship Mary, of New York.

[Charleston Courier.]

Every summer the public mind is agitated, and the large towns in the United States injured, by the false reports of weak or wicked persons, respecting their state of health. The evil calls loudly for remedy, and prevention; and we hope

the late praiseworthy proceedings of the board of health, to that end, will be attended with success. Yesterday one Solomon Sturtevant, a laborer, who calls himself a physician, was apprehended upon a warrant from Justice Ruggles, of Roxbury, upon the complaint of our board of health of this town, that said Sturtevant falsely published and declared, at Quincy, that the yellow fever was very prevalent at Boston; that he had seen 14 persons buried on Friday night, who had died with it; and that the small pox was also prevalent; and that it was dangerous to visit the town. The evidence was direct against him; and he being unable to find bail in 1000 dollars, was committed to take his trial at the supreme court, in Dedham, in October next.

[Boston paper.]

The following Recipe, from the reports of the British Board of Agriculture, for preparing potatoes to eat as bread, may prove useful to the public.

There is nothing that would tend more to promote the consumption of potatoes than to have the proper method of preparing them as food generally known. In London this is little attended to, whereas, in Lancashire and in Ireland, the boiling of potatoes is brought to very great perfection indeed. When prepared in the following manner, if the quality of the root is good, they may be eat as bread, a practice not unusual in Ireland.

The potatoes should be as much as possible of the same size, and the large and small ones boiled separately, they must be washed clean, and without paring or scraping, put in a pot with cold water, not sufficient to cover them, as they will produce themselves, before they boil, a considerable quantity of fluid. They do not admit being put into a vessel of boiling water, like greens, and whenever they are boiled, should be taken out of the water and kept dry. If the potatoes are tolerably large, it will be necessary, as soon as they begin to boil to throw in some cold water, and occasionally to repeat it till the potatoes are boiled to the heat (which will take from half an hour to an hour and a quarter, according to their size) they will otherwise crack and burst to pieces of the outside, whilst the inside will be nearly in a crude state, consequently very unpalatable and unwholesome.

During the boiling, throwing in a little salt occasionally, is found a great improvement and it is certain the slower they are boiled the better they eat. When boiled, pour off the water, and evaporate the remainder by replacing, the vessel in which they were boiled, once more over the fire; this makes them remarkably dry and mealy, more especially, if they are kept for some time in a potato roaster, a most excellent machine, which may be had at Lonsdale's, Taylor street, Carnaby Market.—They should be brought to the table with their skins on, and eat with a little salt as bread: nothing but experience can satisfy any one how superior the potatoe is thus prepared to the common method of preparing and boiling it.

Steaming potatoes will never answer, as the immersion in water causes them to discharge a certain substance, which the steam alone is incapable of doing, & by retaining of which, the flavour of the root is injured.

From the Washington Federalist.

As proof of the position laid down by Dr. Goldsmith, in his animated nature, "That human mind, as well as body, progress more rapidly towards maturity, as we proceed to the south, until getting within the tropics,"—The following extract is made from a letter written by a boy of 15; having had barely a common English education, and living in Augusta, Georgia, to a friend on the Potowmack.

"With regard to your opinions of my learning Latin, they are in a measure correct and just. Nature has I confess pour'd into my youthful bosom the spirit of ambition; but fortune has buried my humble name beneath the wave of obscurity. But say, O you! who profess to be the counsele of my youth,—Is that any reason why I should remain so? No.—Let me spring from the nether depth of my own exer-cition: Let me soar upon the wing of hope, rendered stable by prudence and precaution—and who knows but I may one day reach the Olympian height of glory—and the name of —, at no very distant day become dear to Columbia and Columbians!!! Forgive this strain of rhapsody—it is the wish of my heart, and my pen is always guided by its impulses—Ambition, thou grand producer of good and evil, as nature has implanted you in my breast I will not oppose you by pretended philosophy, but cherish you by encouragement, while I check your violence by virtue—Never will I establish my fame, tho' upon the ruins of that of others—never will I rise upon the fall of another! The histo-

ry of nations is spotted with human blood. Nay every page exhibits the crimson hue of homicide.

"The pathway to the temple of glory, in every age, appears to have been crossed by the stream of murder and obstructed by the wounds of misery; and those who wished to go there, were, it seems, obliged to wade through and step over them.—This for a moment makes me pause, and to think it better to die in obscurity than to climb the eminence of infamy, merely to be seen. But my doubts are soon dissipated. They cease when I raise mine eyes to the noble form of Washington! August, venerable hero! where shall we see such a man? Not in Greece, nor in Rome, nor in Carthage, or in short we shall see such a man nowhere. Rome boasts of the virtues of a Numa. Sparta, of the virtuous wisdom of Lycurgus. And England of that of her beloved Alfred. But who but Columbia can boast of the patriotic bravery! the surprising virtue! the public and private property of a Washington? Yes, my country, you are the mother of the greatest man that ever decked the earth.

"I will endeavor to follow his bravery, while I emulate his other patriotic virtues, I will joy to be the disciple of a Washington! remembering that virtue is the only true, sure and firm basis of fame. Caesar is held up both for our admiration & scorn—so is Hannibal of Carthage, Themistocles of Athens, William of England, and Bonaparte of France. But Washington must be held up for our admiration and veneration alone."

FROM THE BALANCE.

ON PRIDE.

Prize, at the hour of Death's a baneful thing. Especially when one's about to swing.

At such a time to be particular,

Or for vain precedence, a kickler;

Or mulish,

In that dread moment, is extremely foolish.

We should not be too critical and nice, But of our friends, most kindly, take advice:

And join in pray'rs,

Ere all our foot-hold is in air;

And if our comrade be uncomely,

We ne'er should treat him with contumely;

But the pride of some, old stories say,

That etiquette forbids their going the same way.

THE STORY.

CUFFEE and PAT, at Tyburn met,

Under the gallows:

(The first acknowledg'd that he ow'd the debt

But Teague was callous)

Attended by a priest so sage and hoary,

To plead their cause, and frank their souls to glory.

He thus the Irishman address'd—

"My friend, if it be your request,

"I'll with you pray—

"What dost thou say?—"

But Teague indignant cried, "Not I d'ye see;

"No, by my soul, shant Patrisk pray for me—

"So stand away."

The parson pitied much their sad condition;

But Cuffee viewing signs of deep contrition,

(And dropt instinctive on his knees)

The dominie an effort on him tried,

And afk'd his leave to pray;—Cuffee replied,

"Yes, massa please."

The parson upward turn'd his eyes,

And thus address the Sovereign of the skies;

"O thou blest Saviour of mankind,

Through whom alone we pardon find & Deign in thy mercy, Lord, to feed

A troop of angels, to attend

The souls of these unhappy mortals,

And guard them safe to Heaven's portals;

And when stern Justice here shall noose 'em,

Convey their souls to ABRAM'S BOSOM!"

"Avast, Avast!"

With low'ring aspect, interrupted Paddy—

"Not quite so fast,

Old daddy."

The wond'ring parson stood amazed,

And on the harden'd victim gas'd,

And begg'd the meaning of such uncooth figures.

Paddy continu'd thus.—"ABRAM, I trow,

Will not be thanking ye, to use him so,

And stell his bosom with a pack of Nagurs."

PROTEUS.

For Freight to Baltimore,

The Sloop

HARRIOT,

New lying at col. Ramsay's wharfs—will sail in all this week. For freight, which will be taken on low terms, or passage applied to the master on board.

Aug. 28

For CHARTER,  
To the West-Indies or Coastways,  
The Sloop HOPE,  
Burthen 73 tons; a good strong  
vessel and in complete order to receive  
a cargo. Apply to  
Hewes & Miller.

Aug. 28

We wish to take a YOUNG  
MAN as a STUDENT of MEDICINE.

Craig & Washington.

Aug. 28

PUBLIC SALE.

On FRIDAY next, will be sold at the Vendue-  
Store,

20 Shares Marine Stock,  
Belonging to the estate of H. Smith, deceased,  
on a credit of 60 days, for approved indorsed  
negotiable notes.

Philip G. Marsteller.

Aug. 28

NOTICE.

The Subscriber wishes to purchase a few likely  
YOUNG NEGROES.

Any person or persons having such property to  
dispose of, will meet with READY SALE, by an  
early application, at Hodgkin's Tavern, Alex-  
andria.

Aug. 28

WANTED.

A neat BOOT & SHOE-MAKER  
that can come well recommended, and capable  
of taking charge of a SHOP, will meet with en-  
couragement. A Single Man will be preferred.

Enquire of the Printer.

Aug. 28

Spring-Garden Theatre.

TENTH NIGHT.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING,  
AUGUST 28,  
WILL BE PRESENTED  
A much admired COMEDY  
—CALLED—

THE ROAD TO RUIN.

Mr. Denton, Mr. M'Kenzie  
Harry Denton, Mr. Wood  
Mr. Sulky, Mr. Francis  
Mr. Silky, Mr. Blissett  
Goldfinch, Mr. Jefferson  
Milford, Mr. Poe  
Mr. Smith, Mr. Seymour  
Hofer, Sheriff's Officer, Mr. Cain  
Sheriff's Officer, Mr. Taylor  
Master Harris, Master Harris

Mrs. Francis  
Sophia, Wood  
Jenny, Seymour  
Mrs. Ledger, Jefferson  
Milliner, Miss Hunt  
Mantua-Maker, Miss Scrivener

END OF THE PLAY,  
The Minuet DE-LA-COEUR;  
By Master HARRIS and Miss HUNT,  
(Pupils of Mr. Francis.)

TO WHICH WILL BE ADDED,  
The Musical Entertainment of  
ROSINA.

Mr. Cain  
Captain Belville, Robins  
William, Francis  
Rustic, M'Kenzie  
Irishman, Blissett

Rosina, Mrs. Seymour  
Phoebe, Jefferson  
Dorcas, Francis

The Doors to be opened at 6, and the per-  
formance to begin precisely at 7.  
Admittance One Dollar.

Tickets to be had at Mr. GADSBY's bag  
and at the THEATRE.

Should the weather prove unfavorable,  
the entertainments will be postponed until the  
first fair evening.

Aug. 27

Wanted to Purchase,  
50 well seasoned Locust or Cedar Posts,  
and 250 stout Chestnut RAILS.  
Apply to the Printer.

Aug. 29

## THE SUBSCRIBERS,

HAVE RECEIVED,  
A considerable addition to their stock, forming an  
extensive assortment of the best articles  
in their line  
of business.

### THEY HAVE FOR SALE—

Madeira,  
Sherry,  
Lisbon,  
Teneriffe,  
Malaga and  
Port;

Wines of the first quality  
and in fine order.

St. Estephe Medoc Claret, in cases of one and  
two dozen, Cognac Brandy, old Peach do, Ja-  
maica and Antigua Rum, very old Jamaica Spi-  
rit, for family use, Continental Kum, 70 barrels  
Pennsylvania Rye Whiskey, old Irish Whiskey,  
Molasses.

Gunpowder  
Imperial  
Hyson  
Young Hyson  
Horn Skin  
Souchong

Philadelphia and Alexandria loaf and lump Su-  
gars, Muscovado Sugars, Coffee, Tennessee and  
Upland Georgia Cotton, Rice, Mace, Nutmegs  
Cloves, Cassia, Pepper, Pimento, race and ground  
Ginger, Mustard, pearl Barley, Starch, Fig Blue,  
Flotant & Orleans Indigo, Madder, Copperas,  
Bees Wax, Hunter's pipes in boxes, Snuff in blad-  
ders and bottles, wrapping Paper, Havanna Se-  
gars, British Gunpowder, Patent Shot, Bar Lead,  
refined Saltpetre, Brimstone, Allum, Chalk, Soap,  
Mould and Dift Candles, Demijohns, &c.

Mandeville & Jamesson.

August 10.

FOR SALE,  
IN PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY,  
Neabsco Furnace, and its Ap-  
pendages, with 4 or 5000 acres  
of Land adjoining,

NEAR the town of Dumfries, and within  
four miles of the Potomac. The soil is  
generally adapted to the produce of small grain—  
and, if too considerable for one purchaser, will  
be laid off in lots suitable for small farms. A  
description of the land is thought unnecessary, as  
those wishing to purchase will, no doubt, first  
view it. The payments required will be one-  
third cash, and the balance in two annual instal-  
ments, to be secured by a mortgage on the land,  
and no deed will be made until the last payment  
is complied with. Any person wishing to pur-  
chase, may know the terms by applying to Mr.  
Thomas G. Page, living near the premises; who  
is fully authorized by me, to sell the whole or  
any part.

John Tayloe.

Mount Airy, August 12. 23m  
N. B. A valuable Mine Bank, in  
Maryland, may be had with the Furnace.

### LAND for SALE.

I have about 1000 acres of Land,  
equal to any in the state of Kentucky, lying  
near Lexington, which I will sell a great bargain;  
the title indisputable, and an old military  
one. The terms of the sale will be made low,  
and a very lengthy credit given on a considera-  
ble part of the purchase money. Those gentle-  
men who intend to settle in the state, and who  
wish to purchase, may find it their interest to  
call upon me. I have the certificate of the hon.  
John Brackenridge, Esq. and others, showing  
the title, situation, quality, quantity and value  
of this property.

John Luke.

August 5.

Forty Dollars Reward,  
For apprehending and securing in any gaol in  
the United States, so that I get him again,

Negro ABNER;

HE is a stout, strong, and active fellow;  
a good shoemaker; he is about 32 years old,  
about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; he has some  
old scars from a whip which he received seven  
years ago for running away; he has been  
my property ever since and I do not recollect  
that he has ever been corrected since, although  
often deserved it; he has a mother in Fauquier  
county, Virginia, the property of Mr. John  
Braughton, and I have been informed he was  
seen on the road enquiring for said place, with  
a pass setting forth that he was a free man, and  
my name affixed to some of them, all of which  
are forgeries; and I will give a farther reward  
of Forty Dollars to any person that will inform  
me of the person or persons guilty of the forge-  
ry, provided they are convicted of the same.  
The above slave went off 28th July, 1805.

THOMAS WEST,  
One mile from Alexandria.

August 14.

An Overseer wanted.  
I WILL give liberal wages to a young man  
acquainted with FARMING, who can (from  
respectable sources) bring vouchers for character  
Application may be made at the place or at  
my farm two miles from Centreville, if done in  
the course of a few weeks.

THOMAS BLACKBURN, jun.  
Rippon Lodge, August 7.

### Mackarel & Whiskey.

110 barrels of MACKAREL just received,  
per Schooner Miriam, from Rhode Island:

ALSO,

35 barrels strong proof RYE WHISKEY—

and

30 kegs manufactured James-River TOBAC-  
CO, warranted good. These articles will be  
sold low. Apply to

John & Thomas Vowell.

July 16.

### FOR SALE,

My Tract of Land, lying in the  
county of Loudoun, and bounding on the Sugar  
Land Run: containing two thousand and seven  
hundred and sixty four acres. I will accommo-  
date purchasers in parcels less than the whole.  
I will not enter into any description of the land,  
supposing that persons desirous of purchasing, will  
inform themselves on the spot, by taking a view of  
the premises. Possession can be given on new  
year's day, in the year 1806, to any one who  
makes a bargain before the 15th September, af-  
ter which time tenants will be fixed and the pos-  
session though at the same time as in the other  
case, will be encumbered with them. For terms  
application may be made to Thomas L. Lee, of  
the county, General John Minor, Fredericksburg,  
and the subscriber living in the county of King  
George.

LANDON CARTER.

Cleve, August 1.

### FOR SALE.

Five hundred acres of LAND, in  
the County of Alexandria, and five and a half  
miles from Alexandria and two from Georgetown,  
one moiety in Wood and part of that heavily tim-  
bered. It abounds in excellent water, and hath  
an extensive view of the neighborhood—from its  
proximity to the City, Georgetown and Alexan-  
dria, with the additional convenience of an abund-  
ance of wood, few farms within the District  
claim a pre-eminence. Upon the First Monday  
in October, I shall attend on the premises for the  
purpose of disposing of it, if not sold previous to  
that time. Should it be more accommodating to  
those (who wish a country residence during the  
sickly months,) I will divide it into ten and  
twenty acre LOTS. Any person wishing to  
view the Land, by an application to WILLIAM  
SNELLING, who lives on it may be gratified.—  
My remoteness and the frequent depredations on  
the Wood and Timber, are the principal induce-  
ments to sell it, not more than one-fifth of the  
purchase money will be required, and a credit  
from two to three years will be given for the re-  
fuge, security by a mortgage, and a forfeiture  
of the advanced monies, with interest on the  
sum unpaid, if not punctually and fully dis-  
charged.

G. CHAPMAN.

August 17. 2aw

### CAROLINE MILLS, FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale on  
the premises, on the 2d day of the 9th  
month, (September) next, a Merchant and coun-  
try Mill, with 170 acres of land, on which are  
sufficient houses for the accommodation of millers  
and others; situate on the river Rappahannock,  
about two miles below the town of Port Royal,  
on a stream of water sufficient for three water  
wheels and four pair of stones, at almost all sea-  
sons of the year; is in the best wheat country  
perhaps in the state, where no competition can  
be dreaded, and is on tide water.

The Country Mill is nearly adjoin-  
ing the other, has one overshot water wheel, and  
one pair of five feet Barr Stones, is surrounded  
by wealthy farmers, who have large families and  
it is known that the profits arising from this  
country Mill alone will more than pay the in-  
terest of the money, the whole is supposed to be  
worth, in short this whole property is thought by  
judges to be the most valuable of the kind in the  
state of Virginia, and is sold in consequence of  
the death of Aquila Janney, to enable the sub-  
scriber to settle the concerns of the late partner-  
ship of Aquila and Eliza Janney.

Terms of sale will be one fourth  
in cash, or an approved negotiable note at sixty  
days; the balance in three equal payments, at six-  
nine and twelve months, bearing interest from  
the day of sale, and to be secured in such manner  
as may be determined on and made known at the  
time and place of sale.

ELISHA JANNEY,

Surviving Partner.

7th mo. 23. 2aw

### NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, of the county of Alex-  
andria, in the District of Columbia, have  
obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county,  
letters of administration on the estate of William  
Wells, late of the aforesaid county, deceased—  
All persons having claims against the said de-  
ceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same,  
with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on  
or before the 6th day of February next, they  
may otherwise be law excluded from all bene-  
fit of the said estate.

Given under our hands this 5th day of Au-  
gust, 1805.

Ann Wools, Adm'r.

Archibald McCleish, Adm'r.

August 6. 2aw

Given under our hands this 5th day of Au-  
gust, 1805.

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